

Brownlow's Whig

W. B. BROWNLOW, Editor, Proprietor.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
Saturday Morning, September 14, 1861.

To our Subscribers.

It is as unpleasant to us, to have to call on our subscribers for payment through the paper, as it is to them to be called upon. But the blockade, the war, and the peculiar emergency of the times, justify it now, and even demand it. We desire to keep our paper under way, and to enable us to do this, we must beg our patrons to pay us for subscriptions and advertisements. We are now in want of money to pay for the very papers they have received, and had their advertisements published in. Come, gentlemen, reflect but for a moment, that we have laborers to pay, ink to buy, paper to pay for, and nothing but money will meet these pressing demands.

Our heretofore prosperous exchange papers, have either suspended, reduced size, or come to us on an inferior paper. We have had to reduce in size, but we will resume our former dimensions, if those who owe us will pay up as they ought to do. By the way, the *Banner of Peace*, of Nashville, puts forth these alarming facts:

"It would take a column to print the names of the papers even that have suspended. It is estimated that four hundred have suspended, and twelve hundred reduced size. We know of only six religious papers in the South that are not printed on half sheets. The Southern Baptist, Virginia Baptist, Baptist Messenger, Baptist Standard, Arkansas Baptist, Western Watchman, St. Louis Presbyterian, (O. S.) Baltimore Christian Advocate, Holston Intelligencer, Texas Baptist, Catholic Organ, and others, have suspended. The *Whig* and *Journal of Commerce* have reduced size. The New Orleans *Evening Bulletin* has reduced size. Nearly all the country papers are 'gone under.' In fact, the newspaper world is either suspended or on half sheet."

Arrest of John B. Brownlow.

As the eldest of our two sons has been arrested and held as a prisoner, for several days and nights together, in the Military Camp near this city, and as this occurrence has been trumpeted abroad, and published in various Southern papers, for our benefit, we will give the whole case just as it is. We have in a small office, in our yard, a considerable variety of books, which have been accumulating for a quarter of a century. A Mr. Reed, stepped into the office, where he found our son reading. He forthwith asked "what are you reading?" Our son replied, "THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH" by Helper. Reed then insisted on borrowing the book, which John B. Brownlow loaned to him to peruse, upon his promise to return it soon. Mr. Reed took the book home, and upon exhibiting it, was arrested, and brought into camp as a prisoner. Mr. Reed stated to the authorities arresting him, that he borrowed the book of JOHN B. BROWNLOW, and thereupon he was arrested. He stated, and stated correctly, that the book was the property of W. G. McADOO, Esq., of whom we had borrowed it. The prisoners were, very properly, as we think, turned over to the Confederate Court, being held by JAMES HUMPHREYS, and on Saturday, they were discharged. Mr. Reed took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and J. B. Brownlow was dismissed without any ceremony or conditions whatever. It was found, upon inquiry, that W. B. Reese, Jr., a paymaster in the Confederate Army owned the same work, and was accustomed to lend it to particular friends. Mr. McAdoo is also a Secessionist. Beside there being nothing in the thing, and the prominent Secessionists owning what few copies of the work are here, the court could not discharge the prisoners. We should not now allude to it, but for the fact, that it will be published far and wide, that our family are circulating incendiary documents. Nay, smuggling them through the blockade by the box fall! And not one paper in ten that circulates the slander, will have the magnanimity to correct it.

We own Helper's first book, written in favor of Slavery and of the South, and published after his return from California. Having stolen some money from his employer in North Carolina, he turned Abolitionist—escaped to the North—and there published his "IMPENDING CRISIS," a mischievous work, but nevertheless of ability. Desiring to read him after his change and his thieving exploits in a store, we borrowed it. It is a work, which, together with its Author, we have, on more occasions than one, through the columns of our paper, denounced as infamous. We regard Tom Paine's *Age of Reason* as infamous, but on account of its talents and style, we have permitted it.

We own "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the joint production of Harriet Beecher Stowe, her husband, and her brother Henry Ward Beecher. It is an infamous compound of falsehood, and we have so represented it to the public, on more occasions than one. We have directed our family not to lend it to any one, as we have no desire to go before the Confederate authorities. We also own a copy of the *Constitution of the United States*, and the *Declaration of American Independence*, and as they are both incendiary documents, we have charged the members of our family not to lend them out! Last, but not least, we have in our family, five copies of the Holy Bible, the ancient Book of God, but as they will be found to be incendiary books, upon examination, we have directed that none of them be loaned out. That old-fashioned book calls upon all men to be subject to the Government under which they live, and declares that "whoever re-

sisteth his Government," "resisteth the COMMANDER OF GOD, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation!" This incendiary doctrine might do to preach to the Rebels in the Garden of Eden to the Egyptians who tried to force the passage of the Red Sea—or to the murderers of Christ, who perished in the siege at Jerusalem—but to preach it in 1861, a man will be denounced as a subversive!

Here we might close this article, but we choose to copy from the *Nashville Gazette*, one of the many dispatches going the rounds of Southern papers:

ARREST OF BROWNLOW.—We received the following dispatch last night:

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 4.
To Editors Daily Gazette:
Brownlow and son arrested today by order of General McCall.

Gen. Zollicoffer has ordered no arrest of us, but on the contrary, upon learning on the authority of Military men, that certain troops stationed here, had threatened to demolish our office and dwelling, he promptly ordered all troops within their lines through their officers, and dispatched as many as two hundred armed troops to town to guard our property, patrol the town, and close all liquor shops. His conduct is spoken of in the highest terms by gentlemen of all classes, save only a few cowardly citizens, and assassins, who desire the troops stationed here, to take up their old personal quarrels, and commit outrages which they have the black hearts to prompt, but not the personal courage to execute. Union men and others, feel, that under the command of Gen. Zollicoffer, their persons and property will be protected from mob violence. And in no spirit of flattery, we can say that he acts with dignity, promptness and impartiality.

Whiskey Drinking in Knoxville.

We dislike to make any suggestions to the Military authorities here, in regard to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, lest we be viewed in the light of a dictator, but seeing a complaint against the Doggeries of Knoxville, by the editor of the *Chattanooga Gazette*, who has recently been here on a visit, we will venture a few remarks. The best thing the Military authorities could do for this town, and for the army stationed here, would be to close up, with absolute orders, the numerous breathing holes of hell, called Doggeries. Not a fight occurs, not an outbreak among the troops, or instance of unpleasant conduct towards citizens or their property, but it is traceable to the intemperate use of liquor. Whiskey is the main spring of all the machinery of ungodliness in motion in Knoxville. It is only when men are drunk that they are lost to all sense of honor and shame. Those troops who blackguard and insult the inmates of private houses, only do so when in a state of intoxication. Those troops who ride upon the side walks and yell like savages, would not commit such an outrage if they were sober. And the private of a cavalry company, who, galloped over Mr. Forman's little daughter, only five years old, without even looking back to see what injury he had done, would never have been guilty of the like, if he had not been drunk. A man is not himself when he is quite drunk. We again, say, let every liquor house in Knoxville be closed, and made to stay closed while so many troops are here, who will drink to excess.

High Rents.

In view of the times, the war, and the suspension of business, tenants are required to pay too high rents in this city, and its surroundings, and there should at once be a reduction. The laboring classes, dependent upon their daily labor for money to meet their unavoidable expenses, cannot make enough to pay the high rents demanded of them, there dull and trying times. The impossibility of making collections—the utter impossibility of getting new and additional stocks of goods, forbid that merchants should be required to pay their former high rents. And all things considered, men renting dwelling houses should not be charged, as heretofore two and three hundred dollars for ordinary dwellings. The owners of property should have a meeting, and agree upon a reduction in rents. To exact extravagant rents, and take the advantage of men's necessities, at this time, is swindling under a pretense of renting out property!

Fighting and Bloodshed.

We learn from a stage passenger from Asheville to Greenville, on Monday, that a difficulty occurred near Cedar Creek, in Green County, between some Confederate troops stationed there, and a portion of a company of Home Guards, in which one of the Confederate troops named Henry, was shot, and instantly killed. The particulars could not be had by the passenger, further than there was great excitement and confusion. From another source we learn that the difficulty grew out of an order to arrest a man by the name of Fry, a captain of a Union company. We have no information as to the merits of this case, or who is at fault, and therefore we censure no one. But we hope Union men, in Green, and every other county, will demean themselves as orderly citizens, and assume no attitude of hostility towards anyone. They can only bring ruin upon themselves, and ensure upon those associated with them. To rebel against either the civil or military authorities is madness, and it is a species of insanity that we cannot and will not countenance. We have so stated to

the Union men, and now repeat it, in good faith, that if any of them persist in rebellion, they will bring ruin upon themselves and their families. They can place us in any position they please. We had as soon acquire the reputation of a submissionist, or coward, as that of a reckless fool!

Taking of Fort Hatteras.

The Washington papers have published the official report made to the War Department of the Hatteras expedition. The report states that fort Hatteras and Clarke surrendered, with the stipulation that the officers and men should be treated as prisoners of war. The report states that they captured two forts, twenty-five Cannons, one thousand stand of Arms, and seven hundred and fifteen Prisoners; also three Prizes, two of which were loaded with Coffee and Cotton. The prisoners have all been conveyed to New York, and thirteen wounded men to Annapolis.

The Richmond *Whig*, thus takes off the Confederate authorities, in a vein of irony, unequaled:

Fort Hatteras.
There seems to be a disposition on the part of our papers and people to understate the disaster at Hatteras. Let us imitate the Northern Chimes by all means. The Fort has been taken, many honored men have surrendered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder has been captured, the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion and rapine—still it is a small matter. It will take 50,000 men to retake the Fort—but that's no business. What do we want with the Fort? It was built for fire, evident; but it would have been perfectly manned and supplied with abundant ammunition. Had we been in command, some notice would have been taken of the warning given us by Northern papers. But the truth is, we did not want to hold Hatteras. The sole object in erecting that contemptible fortification was to afford Privateer Butler a chance to retrieve his misfortune at Bebel. Unquestionably, there must have been a determination somewhere, but not in high quarters—to give the Yankees an opportunity to lower Southern pride and abate Southern conceit. We have been growing all together too lately of late. It was felt—but not by the Government—that the time had come when the Yankees and their allies were permitted to be at Newbern and reinforcements were strenuously kept back, until the Fort was captured. A correspondent of the *Petersburg Express* has put himself to an unnecessary trouble of examining Col. Walton's report from his blunder in this matter. The fact is nobody is to blame. The secret of the capture of North Carolina is innocent. It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises. We who live at the seat of Government know too well the superhuman energy, the devotion, the almost miraculous promptitude of every Department, to attempt to ascribe the capture of a single of our strongholds to any short coming on the part of any one nearly or remotely connected with the Administration. "Blame!" The word is singularly out of place in this or any other connection. Since the occurrence of the first capture of a United States fort, the blame for the world. It ought to be dropped from the English language. During the last twenty years thousands of misdeeds, some of them of the gravest character, have occurred, and yet it remains to be proven that any human being was to blame for them. Individuals in private life may possibly be to blame for their misdeeds, but the Government is never to be blamed for its misdeeds. Let us magnify our victories and understate our defeats. It is the only way to get along. By all means, let us go on post-pooling the affair at Fort Hatteras.

Observance of the Sabbath.

We find the following Order in the Louisville *Democrat*, and it is nothing more than should be adopted in the armies North and South; and in all Christian countries:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.
General Order, No. 7.

The Major-General commanding desires and requests that in the future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the design favor of the Creator.
"Unless in case of actual attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commanded to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movement shall be made on that day; that the men, as far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary inspection; and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. One day's rest is necessary for men and animals. More than this the observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and Justice is a sacred duty."
(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS, A. Adjutant-General.

Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

Stephen Girard, late of Philadelphia, was one of the most successful business men who ever figured in America, and hence his example and precept may be worthy of attention at this particular time, when all is dull, and much of business is suspended. In a publication he made in a Philadelphia paper, over his signature, he said:

"I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelate to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule too, to advertise in the dulliest time, long experience having taught me that money then spent is well laid out, as by keeping all business and the people in mind, I secured no many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

Stirring News from Kentucky!

The Tennessee troops under Gen. Pillow, are said to have taken possession of the town of Hickman, situated in South Western Kentucky, and upon the Mississippi river. The papers state that both the Governor of Tennessee and the President of the Confederate States, condemn the move, and declare it unauthorized.

In a few days after this occurrence, Gen. Grant, of the Federal forces, commanding at Cairo, took possession of Paducah with two Regiments, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, in South-Western Kentucky. These several movements will result in a collision of arms in that quarter. Gen. Grant issued a Proclamation, which concludes in these words:

"Wherever it is manifest you are able to defend yourselves, maintain the authority of the Government and protect loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command."

Attacks on Dr. J. R. McFerrin.

A writer in the *Nashville Gazette*, over the signature of "Junius" is very abusive of Dr. J. R. McFerrin, the Agent of the Methodist

Publishing House, and the Publisher of the *Christian Advocate*. He is charged with employing anti-slavery men in his office, or, in other words, men not true to the South. And on this ground, Dr. McFerrin's devotion to the cause of the South, is questioned. We have no idea who "Junius" is, but he must be a bitter sectarian to question the devotion of Dr. McFerrin to the cause of the South. The *Advocate* has recently published some ill-natured flings at us; but we don't hesitate to endorse its Publisher as above reproach in regard to the interests of the South.

The Approaching Congressional Election—What Should the People of East Tennessee Do?

In times like the present, when Revolution is in the ascendant and our governmental existence is, as yet, but obscurely developed—when the past affords us no satisfactory precedents for our guidance either for the present or the future, it becomes us as citizens interested in our own welfare and the welfare of our children, to confer freely and fully together in order that we may be guided in our course by a wise, salutary and enlightened policy. Deeply impressed with the momentousness of the crisis through which we are passing, involving as it does, the dearest interests of us all, we have thought it proper to address a few plain and practical words to the people of East Tennessee, upon the subject indicated by the heading of this article—namely in a spirit of dictation, however, but rather of friendly counsel.

On the 6th day of November next the people of Tennessee will be called upon to choose members to the Confederate Congress; and, in our opinion, this election will be of more vital importance to us all than any Congressional election we have had for half a century past. And here let us explain what many may not understand. The election on the 18th of August last was for Members of the Provisional Congress and their term of office will expire with the Provisional Government. The Members chosen next November will take their seats in the Permanent Congress, which convenes on the 18th day of February next. At that time the Permanent Constitution will be inaugurated, a Permanent President installed for six years, and the Government of the Confederate States, thus organized, will set out on its career either of success or decline—whether the one or the other, can only be now known to Him who holds the destinies of nations in His hands.

It is well known, for it has been demonstrated by the last three elections, that a large majority of the people in each of the three Congressional Districts in East Tennessee are, and have been all the while Union men. They have loved the old Union with an unfeigned affection and they still love it. They have patriotically opposed secession from its very birth as heretical and destructive, and their opinions of the doctrine and of the men who have promulgated it, remain unchanged. But, as has been said in a former issue, the events of the past few weeks have well nigh convinced us that our cherished old Union is gone. That grand old Government which but a few months ago was the pride of us all and which ranked highest among the powerful nations of earth, seems now, through the combined influence of the corrupt and imbecile men who control it, and the bad men that have conspired to work its overthrow, to be incapable of perpetuating its own existence. Instead of "putting down rebellion," the rebellion has rapidly widened and deepened from the hour it commenced. Instead of affording aid to loyal citizens and States, it has suffered the Revolution to swallow up almost the last vestige of loyalty, until now with the exception of one or two small localities in the seceded States, the people of these States seem to be well nigh consolidated in a common cause. But four slave States (Delaware being but nominally slave) remain in the Union. One of these, Missouri, is now isolated with civil war, and it is doubtful which of the two State Governments there will prevail. Two others, Kentucky and Maryland,—noble and patriotic States,—are at this hour trembling with the throes of revolution, while a besieging army of two hundred thousand men monastically holds the Capitol of the Nation in terror. The Government, although the fearful fact was again and again thundered into its ears, seems until quite recently to have been insensible of its real danger, while the men in power at Washington have proven themselves incapable either of comprehending the solemn responsibilities of their trust, or of directing the policy of a great nation through a crisis like the present. We repeat, that such evidences as these have painfully impressed us with the fact that we are a divided people—that henceforth, for a time at least, we are to have two Governments—the one a Southern Government, the other almost exclusively a Northern Government, if not entirely so—the one a Slave-holding Government, the other a Free and Government. It is a melancholy fact, but nevertheless true. Would to God it were otherwise; but empty wishes can avail nothing. Indeed the combined efforts of every Union man in Tennessee could not change the result. It can only be done by the superior arm of the Government, which, as before said, we do not believe it has the power now to put forth.

Such being the state of the case, what is our duty to ourselves, our families and our children after us? The conduct of the Union men of East Tennessee hitherto has been that of patriots. There is nothing in their conduct as a body as yet, of which they or their posterity need be ashamed. On the contrary, in recent years, as now, it will be a comforting reflection to them, that prompted by a patriotism as unselfish as it was ardent, they upheld to the last a Government that had lost their fathers their treasure and their blood—a Government that had never opposed them, but had been to them all an unflinching source of national, social and political blessing. It will be a solacing thought to them and to their children, when they see the Government of Washington and Madison and Jefferson in ruins,—when they behold two land rent with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood,—when they find a once peaceful, prosperous, and happy people impoverished and exterminated by this cruel war,—when they come to look upon the graves of thousands of brave Americans,—their fathers, brothers, sons,—slain by American braves;—we say it will be a solacing thought, then, to reflect that they opposed, until opposition became fruitless, the wicked schemes of the men who conspired to bring such ruin upon the land. But we must act for the present and the future. The past with us at least is secure. Let us be sure that we act wisely.

When the alternative is presented to us of choosing between a Northern or a Southern Government, but few we imagine will experience any difficulty in making a decision. The univocal response will be, "Let us live among our own people." Indeed the people of East Tennessee could not do otherwise. Here they were born and have raised their families, and here they expect to live and die, and, whether they prefer it otherwise or no, the people must yield to the Government that has jurisdiction over their territory. To be a citizen of one Government and owe allegiance to another is an impossibility, and upon the assumption we have made,—that the old Government can not reclaim the seceded States,—we must submit to the Government of the Confederate States, or remove from its limits ultimately. This being an alternative duty, may our best and highest interests avail ourselves of all the power in our hands, to render our situation as agreeable as possible? Shall we go on and sacrifice ourselves attempting to accomplish an impossibility? Shall we destroy ourselves, because bad men have destroyed our Government? Shall we stand quietly or silently by and see the very men—the worst men in our midst—who have aided in bringing all this disaster upon us, step in and enjoy the reward for which they have been conspiring? Shall we permit such men to foist themselves into places of power, in order that they may fasten still further evils upon us? Would you, upon finding your dwelling in flames by the hand of some incendiary, rush manfully in and suffer yourself to be buried amid the ruins, become, faroath, you preferred that dwelling to any other? Would you, when a conflagration has swept through your village and destroyed it, suffer yourself and family to perish in the midst of winter, while your former neighbors are re-establishing themselves in comfortable quarters, because, indeed, you might despair of rendering your family as comfortable as they had hitherto been? Would you, when your enemy has stricken you severely, place yet another rod in his hand that he might again strike you the more fiercely? Every interest of the citizen, every instinct of manhood responds, NO!

From what has been said, our counsel in reference to the Congressional elections may be readily inferred. It is this: Let the people in each Congressional District in East Tennessee see to it, that they elect a man who will properly represent the feeling of his district—a man in whose integrity, patriotism, liberality and conservatism the people have full confidence—a man who having proper sympathy with the great majority of the people will legislate for their good and not for their oppression. Such a man can be found in each of the three districts without much search. If we must live under the Confederate Government, we must be represented. Let us therefore have the right sort of men to represent us in the Government councils. Let us all act together in this matter. By doing so we will accomplish much good as the sequel will demonstrate.

We apprehend that some of our friends will not readily approve our suggestions. But we beg all such to reflect upon this matter calmly and thoughtfully, and to consider whether, under all the circumstances, if we have not suggested the wisest policy. Others, again, may not agree with us in our opinion as to the now probable result of this war. This is but a matter of opinion. We may be mistaken, but whether so, or not, we beg our friends to bear in mind that we are now subject to the Confederate Government whether it be agreeable to us or not; and whether it be of long duration or short, it is our interest and our duty to make ourselves as comfortable under it as possible. We are acting prudently and safely in doing so, to say the least, should the Confederate Government be finally overthrown, we will have lost nothing, certainly, in having had a proper regard for our own interests and welfare in the meantime. If the thoughts we have presented be worthy of the consideration of our friends, we trust they will act promptly upon them, and in order to ascertain the sentiments of our people on the subject we would suggest that they or as many as can conveniently, confer together in the various counties and districts and let us hear from them at as early a day as possible. Let not this matter be neglected.

Conservative.